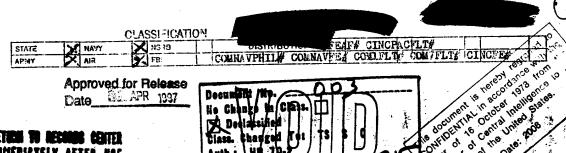


- 1. One Republic of Korea soldier who was captured by the Communicits on 29 October 1950 was sent to a way prison camp at Proktong (125-26, 40-36) in North Fyong -This came in early November had about 1,000 American was prisoners, of whom about 700 were negroes, approximately 1,500 ROK prisoners, and about 300 ROK civilian employees of the United Nations forces. These men were classified by nationality and housed in barracks which accommodated about 70 men each. All prisorers were questioned and searched every three days but were otherwise left to themselves. Each man received a daily ration of 700 grams of millet, keolizing, or corn, in theory, but actually they received mostly corn and salt in about half the assigned quantities. Additional food could be obtained by burtering watches, uniforms, boots, and eigerettes. We blank atc or beeding of any kind were supplied, but straw was available.
- 2. RCK prisoners were released after a period of several months (the soldier reporting these facts was released on 30 December) and given the choice of joining the North Korean army, settling form as civilians in North Korea, or returning to their homes. Most of those released were firely year soldiers or civilians. They were issued certificates of release which could be presented on their way back home in order to obtain food from local residents. Villagers stated that food given to released soldhers was deducted from their taxation in bird.
- 3. The Chinase and Forth Morean Communist troops referred to the sac prisoners as "liberated soldiers."
- Soven Americans were continued in Scoul . to the School bendmen one of the the of the Newfaltons will Solds from Prongrams as som as orders from gone transfor. On 11 Rebriory, they were milling him to be a more as the said wase toward the Jary Goto, under the samer states of three North Korean soldiers. All the Americans appeared undernounished and weak from bard abor,



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CENTRAL AINTELLIGENCE AGENCY

During the Comminist offensite against Seoul in early January, the Chinese Communist forces in the Yangju (127-12, 37-17) area captured about a minimed men and officers of the ROK army. The Chinese did not kill any of these prisoners but questioned each man separately. After this interrogation they released all the soldiers but kept officers, master sergeants, city residents, and high school graduates, who, it was rumored, would be sent to Manchuria for Communist indoctrination. Therefore soldiers were issued travel certificates permitting them to return these.

6. A staff member of the State Security Bureau in Seoul on 12 February stated that all American prisoners of war were sent to camps in Mukden, Tunghua, and Antung Provinces of Manchuria, where they were put to hard labor in mines and factories.